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SAUCE,
MUSTARD SAUCE,
TOMATO CATSUP.

Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1877

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ALEX. ROSS & Co.,
Machinery Department,
4, Des Voeux Rd. Central
Phone 27.

No. 18,911. 號一十一百八千八萬一第 日一初月八年午戊 HONGKONG, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 5TH, 1918. 四拜禮 號五月九年七國民華中 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

INTIMATIONS
GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY
PORTLAND CEMENT.
In Casks 57½ lbs. net.
In Bags 55 lbs. net.
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers. 1453

FINEST
EGYPTIAN
CIGARETTES

F R I B O U R G
&
T R E Y E R
CALDBECK,
MACGREGOR & Co.
14, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
Telephone No. 75.

CARTRIDGES.
ARRIVED!!!

A large consignment of
SPORTING CARTRIDGES, principally loaded
with E. C. Powder.
HONGKONG SPORTING ARMS AND
AMMUNITION STORE,
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A LING & CO.
14, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS
STORE
Photographic Goods of Every Description
in Stock.
Developing, Printing and Enlarging.
Canton Marbles in Various Shades.
Telephone 1218. 11908

PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY,
LIMITED.

TIME-TABLE

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m.	to 8.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
8.00	"	"
9.20	"	"
10.30	"	"
11.30	"	"
12.30 p.m.	to 1.30 p.m.	"
1.45	"	"
2.15	"	"
2.45	"	"
3.15	"	"
3.45	"	"
4.15	"	"
4.45	"	"
5.15	"	"
5.45	"	"
6.15	"	"
6.45	"	"
7.15	"	"

NIGHT CARS.

8.50 p.m.	to 9.30 p.m.	10 p.m. 11.00 p.m.
11.30 p.m.	to 11.45 p.m.	

SATURDAYS.

Extra Cars 1.30 p.m. and 12.00 Midnight.

SUNDAYS.

7.30 a.m.	to 10.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
8.00	"	"
9.30	"	"
10.30	"	"
11.30	"	"
12.30 p.m.	to 1.30 p.m.	"
1.45	"	"
2.15	"	"
2.45	"	"
3.15	"	"
3.45	"	"
4.15	"	"
4.45	"	"
5.15	"	"
5.45	"	"
6.15	"	"
6.45	"	"
7.15	"	"

NIGHT CARS.

8.50 p.m.	to 9.30 p.m.	10 p.m. 11.00 p.m.
11.30 p.m.	to 11.45 p.m.	

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the
Company's Office, Alexander Buildings, Des
Voeux Road Central.
Season and punch tickets available for all
cars not already full running at the time
stated in the Company's time-tables, but not
for special cars, can be obtained on applica-
tion at the Company's Office. No Season
tickets will be issued until payment therefor
has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque
or Comproadors Order representing Bank
Notes.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SONS,
General Managers. 11845

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE.
On and after MONDAY, 10th JUNE, 1918, until further Notice.

DOWN TRAINS.											
Station	No. 8 Through Express.	No. 7 Local.	No. 6 Through Slow.	No. 11 Local.	No. 7. Local.	No. 13 Through Express.	No. 17 Local.	No. 18. Local.	No. 21. Local.	No. 22. Local.	No. 23. Local.
	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.
WATSON (Gai Sha Tsoi)	dep. 7.30	dep. 8.30	dep. 8.30	dep. 8.30	dep. 8.30	dep. 8.30	dep. 8.30	dep. 8.30	dep. 8.30	dep. 8.30	dep. 8.30
SHUE LUNG	dep. 7.45	dep. 8.45	dep. 8.45	dep. 8.45	dep. 8.45	dep. 8.45	dep. 8.45	dep. 8.45	dep. 8.45	dep. 8.45	dep. 8.45
Shue Chai	dep. 8.00	dep. 9.00	dep. 9.00	dep. 9.00	dep. 9.00	dep. 9.00	dep. 9.00	dep. 9.00	dep. 9.00	dep. 9.00	dep. 9.00
Shing Shui	dep. 8.15	dep. 9.15	dep. 9.15	dep. 9.15	dep. 9.15	dep. 9.15	dep. 9.15	dep. 9.15	dep. 9.15	dep. 9.15	dep. 9.15
Paoli	dep. 8.30	dep. 9.30	dep. 9.30	dep. 9.30	dep. 9.30	dep. 9.30	dep. 9.30	dep. 9.30	dep. 9.30	dep. 9.30	dep. 9.30
Shing Mun	dep. 8.45	dep. 9.45	dep. 9.45	dep. 9.45	dep. 9.45	dep. 9.45	dep. 9.45	dep. 9.45	dep. 9.45	dep. 9.45	dep. 9.45
Shing Mun	dep. 9.00	dep. 10.00	dep. 10.00	dep. 10.00	dep. 10.00	dep. 10.00	dep. 10.00	dep. 10.00	dep. 10.00	dep. 10.00	dep. 10.00
Shing Mun	dep. 9.15	dep. 10.15	dep. 10.15	dep. 10.15	dep. 10.15	dep. 10.15	dep. 10.15	dep. 10.15	dep. 10.15	dep. 10.15	dep. 10.15
Shing Mun	dep. 9.30	dep. 10.30	dep. 10.30	dep. 10.30	dep. 10.30	dep. 10.30	dep. 10.30	dep. 10.30	dep. 10.30	dep. 10.30	dep. 10.30
Shing Mun	dep. 9.45	dep. 10.45	dep. 10.45	dep. 10.45	dep. 10.45	dep. 10.45	dep. 10.45	dep. 10.45	dep. 10.45	dep. 10.45	dep. 10.45
Shing Mun	dep. 10.00	dep. 11.00	dep. 11.00	dep. 11.00	dep. 11.00	dep. 11.00	dep. 11.00	dep. 11.00	dep. 11.00	dep. 11.00	dep. 11.00
Shing Mun	dep. 10.15	dep. 11.15	dep. 11.15	dep. 11.15	dep. 11.15	dep. 11.15	dep. 11.15	dep. 11.15	dep. 11.15	dep. 11.15	dep. 11.15
Shing Mun	dep. 10.30	dep. 11.30	dep. 11.30	dep. 11.30	dep. 11.30	dep. 11.30	dep. 11.30	dep. 11.30	dep. 11.30	dep. 11.30	dep. 11.30
Shing Mun	dep. 10.45	dep. 11.45	dep. 11.45	dep. 11.45	dep. 11.45	dep. 11.45	dep. 11.45	dep. 11.45	dep. 11.45	dep. 11.45	dep. 11.45
Shing Mun	dep. 11.00	dep. 12.00	dep. 12.00	dep. 12.00	dep. 12.00	dep. 12.00	dep. 12.00	dep. 12.00	dep. 12.00	dep. 12.00	dep. 12.00
Shing Mun	dep. 11.15	dep. 12.15	dep. 12.15	dep. 12.15	dep. 12.15	dep. 12.15	dep. 12.15	dep. 12.15	dep. 12.15	dep. 12.15	dep. 12.15
Shing Mun	dep. 11.30	dep. 12.30	dep. 12.30	dep. 12.30	dep. 12.30	dep. 12.30	dep. 12.30	dep. 12.30	dep. 12.30	dep. 12.30	dep. 12.30
Shing Mun	dep. 11.45	dep. 12.45	dep. 12.45	dep. 12.45	dep. 12.45	dep. 12.45	dep. 12.45	dep. 12.45	dep. 12.45	dep. 12.45	dep. 12.45
Shing Mun	dep. 12.00	dep. 1.00	dep. 1.00	dep. 1.00	dep. 1.00	dep. 1.00	dep. 1.00	dep. 1.00	dep. 1.00	dep. 1.00	dep. 1.00
Shing Mun	dep. 12.15	dep. 1.15	dep. 1.15	dep. 1.15	dep. 1.15	dep. 1.15	dep. 1.15	dep. 1.15	dep. 1.15	dep. 1.15	dep. 1.15
Shing Mun	dep. 12.30	dep. 1.30	dep. 1.30	dep. 1.30	dep. 1.30	dep. 1.30	dep. 1.30	dep. 1.30	dep. 1.30	dep. 1.30	dep. 1.30
Shing Mun	dep. 12.45	dep. 1.45	dep. 1.45	dep. 1.45	dep. 1.45	dep. 1.45	dep. 1.45	dep. 1.45	dep. 1.45	dep. 1.45	dep. 1.45
Shing Mun	dep. 1.00	dep. 2.00	dep. 2.00	dep. 2.00	dep. 2.00	dep. 2.00	dep. 2.00	dep. 2.00	dep. 2.00	dep. 2.00	dep. 2.00
Shing Mun	dep. 1.15	dep. 2.15	dep. 2.15	dep. 2.15	dep. 2.15	dep. 2.15	dep. 2.15	dep. 2.15	dep. 2.15	dep. 2.15	dep. 2.15
Shing Mun	dep. 1.30	dep. 2.30	dep. 2.30	dep. 2.30	dep. 2.30	dep. 2.30	dep. 2.30	dep. 2.30	dep. 2.30	dep. 2.30	dep. 2.30
Shing Mun	dep. 1.45	dep. 2.45	dep. 2.45	dep. 2.45	dep. 2.45	dep. 2.45	dep. 2.45	dep. 2.45	dep. 2.45	dep. 2.45	dep. 2.45
Shing Mun	dep. 2.00	dep. 3.00	dep. 3.00	dep. 3.00	dep. 3.00	dep. 3.00	dep. 3.00	dep. 3.00	dep. 3.00	dep. 3.00	dep. 3.00
Shing Mun	dep. 2.15	dep. 3.15	dep. 3.15	dep. 3.15	dep. 3.15	dep. 3.15	dep. 3.15	dep. 3.15	dep. 3.15	dep. 3.15	dep. 3.15
Shing Mun	dep. 2.30	dep. 3.30	dep. 3.30	dep. 3.30	dep. 3.30	dep. 3.30	dep. 3.30	dep. 3.30	dep. 3.30	dep. 3.30	dep. 3.30
Shing Mun	dep. 2.45	dep. 3.45	dep. 3.45	dep. 3.45	dep. 3.45	dep. 3.45	dep. 3.45	dep. 3.45	dep. 3.45	dep. 3.45	dep. 3.45
Shing Mun	dep. 3.00	dep. 4.00	dep. 4.00	dep. 4.00	dep. 4.00	dep. 4.00	dep. 4.00	dep. 4.00	dep. 4.00	dep. 4.00	dep. 4.00
Shing Mun	dep. 3.15	dep. 4.15	dep. 4.15	dep. 4.15	dep. 4.15	dep. 4.15	dep. 4.15	dep. 4.15	dep. 4.15	dep. 4.15	dep. 4.15
Shing Mun	dep. 3.30	dep. 4.30	dep. 4.30	dep. 4.30	dep. 4.30	dep. 4.30	dep. 4.30	dep. 4.30	dep. 4.30	dep. 4.30	dep. 4.30
Shing Mun	dep. 3.45	dep. 4.45	dep. 4.45	dep. 4.45	dep. 4.45	dep. 4.45	dep. 4.45	dep. 4.45	dep. 4.45	dep. 4.45	dep. 4.45
Shing Mun	dep. 4.00	dep. 5.00	dep. 5.00	dep. 5.00	dep. 5.00	dep. 5.00	dep. 5.00	dep. 5.00	dep. 5.00	dep. 5.00	dep. 5.00
Shing Mun	dep. 4.15	dep. 5.15	dep. 5.15	dep. 5.15	dep. 5.15	dep. 5.15	dep. 5.15	dep. 5.15	dep. 5.15	dep. 5.15	dep. 5.15
Shing Mun	dep. 4.30	dep. 5.30	dep. 5.30	dep. 5.30	dep. 5.30	dep. 5.30	dep. 5.30	dep. 5.30	dep. 5.30	dep. 5.30	dep. 5.30
Shing Mun	dep. 4.45	dep. 5.45	dep. 5.45	dep. 5.45	dep. 5.45	dep. 5.45	dep. 5.45	dep. 5.45	dep. 5.45	dep. 5.45	dep. 5.45
Shing Mun	dep. 5.00	dep. 6.00	dep. 6.00	dep. 6.00	dep. 6.00	dep. 6.00	dep. 6.00	dep. 6.00	dep. 6.00	dep. 6.00	dep. 6.00
Shing Mun	dep. 5.15	dep. 6.15	dep. 6.15	dep. 6.15	dep. 6.15	dep. 6.15	dep. 6.15	dep. 6.15	dep. 6.15	dep. 6.15	dep. 6.15
Shing Mun	dep. 5.30	dep. 6.30	dep. 6.30	dep. 6.30	dep. 6.30	dep. 6.30	dep. 6.30	dep. 6.30	dep. 6.30	dep. 6.30	dep. 6.30
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Shing Mun	dep. 7.00	dep. 8.00	dep. 8.00	dep. 8.00	dep. 8.00	dep. 8.00	dep. 8.00	dep. 8.00	dep. 8.00	dep. 8.00	dep. 8.00
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Shing Mun	dep. 8.00	dep. 9.00	dep. 9.00	dep. 9.00	dep. 9.00	dep. 9.00	dep. 9.00	dep. 9.00	dep. 9.00	dep. 9.00	dep. 9.00
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Shing Mun	dep. 1.00	dep. 2.00	dep. 2.00	dep. 2.00	dep. 2.00	dep. 2.00	dep. 2.00	dep. 2.00	dep. 2.00	dep. 2.00	dep. 2.00
Shing Mun	dep. 1.15	dep. 2.15	dep. 2.15	dep. 2.15	dep. 2.15	dep. 2.15	dep. 2.15	dep. 2.15	dep. 2.15	dep. 2.15	dep. 2.15
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Shing Mun	dep. 2.00	dep. 3.00	dep. 3.00	dep. 3.00	dep. 3.00	dep. 3.00	dep. 3.00	dep. 3.00	dep. 3.00	dep. 3.00	dep. 3.00
Shing Mun	dep. 2.15	dep. 3.15	dep. 3.15	dep. 3.15	dep. 3.15	dep. 3.15	dep. 3.15	dep. 3.15	dep. 3.15	dep. 3.15	dep. 3.15
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Shing Mun	dep. 2.45	dep. 3.45	dep. 3.45	dep. 3.45	dep. 3.45	dep. 3.45	dep. 3.45	dep. 3.45	dep. 3.45	dep. 3.45	dep. 3.45
Shing Mun	dep. 3.00	dep. 4.00	dep. 4.00	dep. 4.00	dep. 4.00	dep. 4.00	dep. 4.00	dep. 4.00	dep. 4.00	dep. 4.00	dep. 4.00
Shing Mun	dep. 3.15	dep. 4.15	dep. 4.15	dep. 4.15	dep. 4.15	dep. 4.15	dep. 4.15	dep. 4.15	dep. 4.15	dep. 4.15	dep. 4.15
Shing Mun	dep. 3.30	dep. 4.30	dep. 4.30	dep. 4.30	dep. 4.30	dep. 4.30	dep. 4.30	dep. 4.30	dep. 4.30	dep. 4.30	dep. 4.30
Shing Mun	dep. 3.45	dep. 4.45	dep. 4.45	dep. 4.45	dep. 4.45	dep. 4.45	dep. 4.45	dep. 4.45	dep. 4.45	dep. 4.45	dep. 4.45
Shing Mun	dep. 4.00	dep. 5.00	dep. 5.00	dep. 5.00							

ALLISON PLANOS

AN INSPIRATION TO THE ARTIST.

MUSICAL STUDENT AND AMATEUR.

15% DISCOUNT ALLOWED FOR CASH

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THE "LA MINERVA" CIGAR FACTORY.

Sooner or later you'll discover Epicures; they increase your smoking enjoyment and decrease your Cigar expenditure.

ACTUAL SIZE

In boxes of 25 \$2 per box.

[136]

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British throughout for nearly 90 years. Is a National Necessity everywhere. A copious, clear, germ-free supply always obtainable, with the water as sparkling as when drawn from the spring.

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MUSTARD & CO.

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TELEPHONE 1186.

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BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO CO.

[2230]

MACARONI, PASTES, EGG NOODLES, VERMICELLI, AND ALL KINDS OF SOUP STUFFS.

All our Pastes bear the "Rooster" label and are made from Flour of the Best Quality containing a large percentage of Gluten. Starch and Gluten are the principal components of Flour. Gluten is easier to digest and contains more nutriment than Starch. Manufactured under the most sanitary conditions.

Large quantities have been exported to various important cities in the World. Terms moderate, especially for Agencies. Orders executed promptly.

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Principal Factory: No. 71, North Soochow Road, Shanghai, China; Telephone No. 3388.

Branch Factory: Wing Hing Street, Causeway Bay, Hongkong.

Cable Address: "HINGWAH."

[2237]

ALLIED GOVERNMENTS AND THE ECONOMIC WEAPON

MR. BONAR LAW'S WARNING.

Mr. Bonar Law, who, in the absence of the Prime Minister, proposed the toast of "The Allied Cause" at a farewell dinner given to the delegates of the International Parliamentary Conference in the Royal Gallery of the House of Lords, on July 5th, gave a plain intimation to Germany that all the Allied Governments are thinking of the use of the economic weapon, and thinking in much the same sense, and warned her to reflect, with twelve out of the sixteen hundred millions of the earth's population arrayed against her, what will happen if, as the result of that weapon, she finds herself an outcast from humanity.

Sir John Sandles, M.P., who presided over the company, which numbered about 200, having given "The Rulers of the Allied Nations Represented at the Conference."

Mr. Bonar Law proposed "The Allied Cause." The present conflict, he said, is a conflict which will end in failure unless as the result of it this is certain, that never again shall a single man or group of men plunge the world into the horrors we are suffering to-day. I am not going to attempt to paint any picture of the present military situation. We all know it and understand it well. The last phase of it was the Austrian attack on our Italian Allies. That was not an isolated incident; it was part of a combined campaign, and in congratulating our Allies, we thank them also for the heroic part which they played in it. (Cheers.) On March 21st a great attack was made on the Western Front. It succeeded, but three months have passed, and we can say that, in spite of the initial success, no strategic military object has been achieved. Another blow is coming, when we do not know, but soon; and it is certain that it will not be less dangerous because of the time which they have taken to make preparations for it. (Hear, hear.) War must be uncertain. The future no one can foresee. But it is a comfort to know that the men responsible for the Allied Armies are confident of the result. (Cheers.) This is the only way that the troops upon whom the future of all our countries and the world depend will not fail us—(cheers)—that not only the courage and the dash which we have always expected from our French comrades, but the tenacity of purpose and steadfastness which they have shown throughout the war will stand by them now. (Cheers.) We know also that the courage of British troops will not fail them, and by British I mean not only those of the Mother Country, but of the outposts of the Empire, who have played so noble a part in the war. We know also that the newest troops in the fighting line—the Americans—will hold their own.

It is, I believe the fateful hour of the war. We cannot foresee the future. But this we do know, that if, after another three months have passed, they win no strategic object, then their campaign will have failed, and, I hope, be a decisive failure. (Cheers.) We are inclined sometimes to belittle what our own nation is doing, and to exaggerate what is being done by our enemies. There is a tendency sometimes to regard the Germans in war as they regard themselves—as supermen. I think that is a mistake. (Hear, hear.) The Germans possess the most perfect, the most efficient military machine which has ever existed in the world. We do not afraid to speak the truth even of our enemies. Their soldiers have shown great courage which, if it had been displayed in a better cause, and with human methods, would have won for them the admiration instead of the loathing of mankind. (Cheers.) But there are other kinds of mistakes, and on the sphere of military action no mistakes have been made by any Power such as those made by Germany. They have all sprung from the same cause, and the cause is that they not only despise, but they do not understand, moral forces. There is German nature and there is human nature. (Hear, hear.) We have come to understand the German nature, but to the Germans human nature is a sealed book. (Cheers.)

Let me point to some of these mistakes and look at them from the point of view of their military significance. Cast back your minds to the fateful 4th of August. It seemed uncertain whether Great Britain would take her part in the war. Knowing what we now know, what we ought then to have known, it ought never to have been in doubt—(hear, hear)—but it was in doubt, and those of us who looked back at that time know this, that though we might have taken our part in the war, yet but for the invasion of Belgium against every law, human and Divine, there would have been no united people in Great Britain behind their Government. Look at another mistake and count the cost. At the beginning of last year the Germans decided on their intensive submarine campaign. It was for the moment a great military advantage. It increased the force of their attack upon the Allies. But anyone who had the smallest apprehension of human nature would have known that it would mean the entry of the United States of America into the war. (Cheers.) They can now weigh the advantage and the disadvantage of that step, and see on which side the balance tips. The Americans have just told us we did not feel justified in saying it—what are the number of American troops already in Europe. We have already had some means of knowing their quality—(cheers)—though that was not necessary, for they have shown it long before this war began. At the first meeting of this conference I ventured to say to you that, in my judgment, nothing had ever happened more wonderful than the way in which the British Empire had changed its peaceful into a war organization.

AMERICA'S ACHIEVEMENT. We have reason to hope. We have reason now to believe that the not less marvelous change is taking place in the United States of America. The bringing of these troops to a triumph of organization of organization on the part both of the British and of the American Governments, for both had a great part in

transporting these soldiers to Europe to fight our battles. The Germans can weigh the advantage against the disadvantage. America was far off. She would ultimately, if our enemies had been victorious, have suffered like the rest of the world. But the danger was remote, and considerations of that kind never could have done what the brutality of Germany did in a moment. It was the moral cause which brought her in. She had much to lose in a material sense; she had little to gain. In the great things of life and very often in the small things the words of Scripture are true. "He who would save his life shall lose it." The Americans have not counted the cost. They will lose money, they will give up something more precious far than any money, the lives of the best of their sons. But they have saved the soul of America. (Cheers.)

Just think what would have happened but for the entry of America. If Russia had not gone out of the war I think it would have been over on our side. But after Russia had gone out of the war I tremble to think what would have happened but for the entry of America. We do not get despair of Russia. (Hear, hear.) She is like a patient in delirium. You cannot tell from hour to hour what the future may bring forth. We have hopes still, and I think the Germans have realized that they are not going to get easily or quietly out of Russia. There again their methods have saved us and given us something more precious than money. Whatever the weight of German militarism may be, this is certain, that wherever the German soldier puts his foot he leaves a hatred which will take generations to overcome, and the information which reaches us is that wherever Germans have gone they are loathed by the whole population of the country. That is our hope for Russia.

ALLIES' TERRIBLE POWER. What of the future? The Germans are proud of their military achievements. They look with a pride which is perhaps justified on what they call the war map. But there is another map at which they do not look. It is the real war map, the map of the world. I ask you in your mind's eye to look at it for a moment. When war broke out the number of Powers on each side was nearly equal. Now there are four Powers among our enemies not counting Russia, the nine members of the Alliance against Germany. Look at the more closely still. The population of the enemy Powers is 154,000,000 people. The population represented by the Alliance is 1,300,000,000 people. (Cheers.) The whole population of the world is only 1,800,000,000, and 1,300,000,000 of them are enemies of Germany to-day. (Cheers.) That is a League of Nations. (Cheers.) Military force is terrible, but economic force is far more so. You have been discussing this economic question. I shall say nothing of it except this, that if I were the ruler of Germany to-day and was trying to look into the future as I would wish it to be and as I would like it to be, I should look not merely at the war map. I would take up the map of the world, and go round the world. Beginning at China, Japan, India, and going West to the whole of the North American continent, the large part of the South American continent, the countries from which in the past the raw materials of the industries of the world have come, and I would say to myself, "What will be the fate of Germany if, as a result of our action, we are shut out from the economic rights of the world, and our people are treated as outcasts of humanity?" (Cheers.)

This is all I wish to say. I see no immediate hope of peace. In our country, as in all free countries, there are many of them actuated by the best of motives, who so desire war that they are always trying for peace on any terms and at any price. There are fewer of them in this country than there have been, ever in the past in any of our great wars. (Cheers.) We all loathe war. We all long for peace. No Government and no member of a Government could commit any greater crime than to continue the war for a day longer than is necessary—except the crime of giving it up from faint-heartedness and cowardice before we had attained the object for which all our sacrifices have been made. There is no road, I fear, to peace except the bloody road; whether it be long or short, which leads through to victory. It will be fatal for the world, it will be fatal for the German people themselves, if they are not taught this lesson, that war will never pay again in the history of the world. (Cheers.)

FREEDOM OF THE WORLD. Mr. G. N. Barnes, who followed Mr. Bonar Law, said we did not gesticulate very much in this country, but we were none the less earnest in regard to the prosecution of the war. We know that there was a cheap and easy way out of it. But we were in it to achieve our end—the freedom of the world from militarism. (Cheers.) Some people talked of peace by negotiation. Well, the Russians had got peace by negotiation—and they had gone to pieces. The Russians had provinces torn from their side, their fleet had been given away to the Germans, their army had been demoralized, and their peoples were going to have any such peace by negotiation. Whether the British people nor any of the Allied peoples were going to have any such peace by negotiation. One of the inevitable results of a peace which did not mean the downfall of Prussianism, or which left Prussianism unrepentant, would be the imposition of conscription on all peoples. The Germans would then be able to say, with absolute

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TRIBUNALITIES.

"SEEING IS BELIEVING."

Those who appear before the Hongkong Appeal Tribunal to appeal against decisions of the Military Service Tribunal have the satisfaction (if they so regard it) of getting their applications heard by H.E. the Governor, Sir Henry May, as well as the military, official and unofficial representatives, remarks the *Planning Gazette*. Occasionally His Excellency is in a sprightly form and full of suggestions. To Mr. Champkin, of the Mercantile Bank, who argued against a decision of the Military Service Tribunal to grant merely temporary exemption for a member of the staff, he said he had looked through the duties of Mr. Kennedy (the assistant concerned) and noticed that one thing upon which stress was laid was the necessity of intimate knowledge of the signatures of people who signed cheques on the bank. Mr. Champkin was then asked if, before the Middlesex Regiment went away, he took any steps to find out "if there were any suitable men in the ranks of that very versatile regiment. You never know what you may get out of a Territorial Regiment," sapiently remarked His Excellency.

But what did Mr. Champkin say? He replied with a question. "Is there," he asked, "an honourable member of this Tribunal who would sleep well in his bed if he knew his account was being dealt with in a perfunctory manner by a man who did not know his signature?" H.E.: "If I did my business with your bank I should have no hesitation at all. I venture to say I could learn all the signatures in your bank in two days. This apparently clinched the matter, for the bank manager did not reply, though he might perhaps have suggested that His Excellency give a practical demonstration.

SOLDIER'S AMAZING CAREER

The amazing and tragic career of Private Bertrand, belonging to the infantry, is told by his lieutenant in the *Journal*. Bertrand wears the French Legion of Honour, Military Medal, Military Cross with seven palms and five stars, British Military Cross, Belgian Military Cross, French Colonial and Morocco medal, the life-saving medal, and also a ribbon for wounds, as he has lost one arm and one leg, and has been otherwise mutilated. Besides receiving some thirty bayonet wounds. He is 28. He enlisted at 18, and fought in Morocco, where he saved two officers and won the Military Medal. At the outbreak of the war he went through the Charleval and Marne battles. At the latter he captured two German field-kitchens, having killed the cooks and brought the kitchens with food ready to eat into the French lines. On the Yser and the Somme fighting with the British troops he made ten German prisoners with his own hands, and won the British Military Cross. He was five times taken prisoner and five times escaped. After that he volunteered for the Near East, and at Monastir with one of two comrades he kept four machine-guns firing and held an enemy battalion at bay, with the result that 200 prisoners were made. After that at Monastir he saved his captain and a nurse. In this affair he lost an arm, and was otherwise mutilated. He was sent back to France, and forty-eight hours after sailing his boat was torpedoed, and the explosion blew off his leg. He amputated the remainder of the limb himself with his own knife. He fell into the sea, and managed with his one arm to hang on to a floating spar. Then he caught sight of the ship's skipper who had had both arms blown off. He managed to pick him up, and both men remained on the raft for three days and three nights. For this Bertrand was awarded a life-saving medal, the only medal left to him to win. This astounding career has been accompanied by the extraordinary tragedies of his family. His father enlisted at 23 at the beginning of the war, and was killed on September 2nd, 1914. His four brothers have all died for their country; the last surviving one had lost both arms and both legs and was blinded, and mercifully died a few months ago. Bertrand's old mother has just died also, overcome by the succession of tragedies, and Bertrand remains alone of the family with his sister aged 6, of whom he is the sole support.

truth, that their system of militarism had been absolutely justified by results. However long the war might last, there could be only one end to it—the freedom of the peoples of the world to go about their ordinary business, developing their own institutions, and earning their bread in peace. (Cheers.)

Senator Marconi (Italy), in reply, said he wished to thank Mr. Bonar Law for the sympathetic words he had uttered regarding his country. They showed how England appreciated the efforts Italy had made, and was making, to play her part in fighting for the liberty of the world. (Hear, hear.) He could only say that they would go on fighting as long as it was necessary, and that was until Prussian militarism was destroyed. (Cheers.) He would like to say a word about science. It was generally believed that the progress of science inevitably meant peace. Germany had utilised science to the utmost in this war, and with the deepest regret he said Germany had prostituted science and her scientific achievements. (Hear, hear.) As to the Conference that had been held, it had been an unqualified success. (Hear, hear.) They had found themselves in agreement on most important matters, and it had given the delegates an opportunity of appreciating each other better, and of discussing those problems, on the solution of which depended their resistance to any possible imposition upon them of Germany's will. (Cheers.) M. Chauriol (France), M. Michalopoulos (Greece), Count Koo, Yoshi (Japan), the Portuguese Minister, and M. Yekimovitch (Serbia) also responded.

BRAZIL'S HELP

NAVAL MISSION IN ENGLAND

INTERVIEW WITH THE ADMIRAL

Admiral Francisco de Mattos, Chief of the Brazilian Naval Mission to Europe, was in London in July. Interviewed by a representative of the *Morning Post*, he said the object of the Mission was to follow the operations of the war by the Allied squadrons and to superintend the naval services of Brazil in Europe. That these services are by no means inconceivable will be evident from what the Admiral said for publication, but the conversation revealed even more.

"Brazil," he said, "is already doing patrol work along with the Americans and the British, and the ships in Brazil are divided into different zones and are looking after the Allied traffic in those zones. Brazil has also sent fifty destroyers to be incorporated into the general Allied scheme in London and Paris. Nine naval victors and a large number of army aviators are already here, and have, I am told, created a very good impression." Asked about the safety of the traffic between Brazil and Europe, Admiral de Mattos said: "There are U-boats in South American waters. The furthest south they have been is St. Vincent, where, you will remember, two Brazilian merchantmen were sunk by a German submarine. Brazil at once accepted the challenge, and that is why we are in the war. Brazil is doing her best in providing both supplies and transport, and guarding them. Plenty of meat is coming over from Brazil—thousands of tons of it—and cereals, too. We had fifty-three German ships incriminated in Brazilian ports on the outbreak of war. These have all been taken over. Thirty of these ships, aggregating 250,000 tons, have been ceded to France."

IMPRESSIONS OF THE WAR. The Admiral has been in Europe since February, and has visited the naval ports of France, Italy, and Greece, munition works in those countries, and other factories for the production of warlike materials. He has not yet visited the British naval fleet, but is proposing to do so shortly. Asked as to the impressions he had got in France and Italy, he said: "The hopes of an Allied victory, which I have entertained from the first, have been enormously strengthened. My view is that the submarine is in its last death agony. The submarines are absolutely beaten, and I think the war will finish next year. The thing that has surprised me most of all in my recent journeyings is the wonderful development of Italy. I know, of course, that Great Britain and France were there by just prepared to take care of themselves in this great world war, but I had no idea the Italians had made such tremendous strides. Their wonderful production of all classes of war material, of which I took note, and their enthusiasm in the cause of the Allies prepared me for confidence when the Austrian offensive started, and I was not surprised, after what I had seen, at the failure of that offensive, because Italy is always prepared new and will hold her own up to the end. As for the Western front, I do not believe that the Germans will ever reach Paris. You see, they are like this bull in the bull ring, which expends much force on its initial rush, and after it has received a certain amount of attention from the picadors finds its energy more or less gone. When the matter appears, well, there is an end of the bull. My opinion is that the Germans are in the position of the bull."

What effect, asked our representative, "has the war had upon your country?" "It has developed to a very large extent many dormant industries," was the reply. "such as meat export, and there has been a great revival of agriculture, as well as of national production, in other directions, particularly coal. As for the people, they are showing extraordinary enthusiasm for the Allies. We have a large German population, but they have kept very quiet. The cost of living has gone up very little in comparison with the rise in other countries. This is owing to the fact that the war has led to the development of our own resources. Practically the only articles that have gone up in price are those we are compelled to import. There is no deficiency of anything, and the country is very prosperous."

THE BRAZILIAN NAVY. On the question of the composition and efficiency of the Brazilian Navy, the Admiral was enthusiastic. He said: "The new Brazilian Navy was practically started under the present Minister of Marine—Admiral Alexandrino de Alencar. It consists of two modern battleships of over 20,000 tons, both of which were built in England, two scouts, both built here, ten modern destroyers, all built in England, many submarines, mostly bought in Italy, and other units. Indeed, our Navy is built on the British model, and, as you see, practically all our ships were built here. For some time there were Brazilian naval officers in training in this country with the Home Fleet. All our ships are absolutely up-to-date in both strength and speed, and we think we can be of effective use to the Allied cause. This Naval Mission will remain in Europe until the end of the war."

ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

In the House of Commons on July 3rd, Brigadier-General Page Croft asked the Prime Minister how many male recipients of the Order of the British Empire were under military age; and whether he would give an undertaking that in future this Order was not extended to those who were unwilling or unable to serve their country in the field.

Sir G. Cave, replied: The answer to both parts of the question is in the negative. There is, I believe, no foundation for the suggestion that the honour has been conferred on any person unwilling to serve his country in the field. It has, of course, been conferred on many who by reason of age or sex are unable to do so.

**HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.
UNLICENSED COOLIE HOUSES.**

A Chinese was summoned for keeping two coolie houses in Connaught Road without a permit.

Inspector Roylance, of the Sanitary Department, stated that defendant's licence expired last January, and he wrote in to the Sanitary Department for a renewal. Owing, however, to the position in which the houses are situated, and the difficulty of lighting them, the Department withheld the licence, promising to release it as soon as defendant rented out other houses. Defendant had not done so.

Mr. Wood fined defendant \$25.

POCKET PICKING.

A Chinese was charged with picking the pockets of another Chinese in Aberdeen Street and stealing a purse containing \$12.95.

Inspector O'Sullivan stated that defendant and another man knocked against complainant near the Sun Yuen Theatre, and stole the purse, which, however, was not found on defendant. Complainant did not know whether defendant handed it over to the other man or not. A *lukung* and another man who noticed defendant running away gave chase and arrested him.

Defendant denied the charge. He stated that he commenced running because complainant had assaulted him.

Mr. Wood discharged defendant, as there was no corroborative evidence.

THEFT BY SMALL BOYS.

Two Chinese youths were charged with stealing a quantity of linch-pins and washers from some trucks in Burd Street.

A *lukung* stated that on Tuesday night he noticed the two defendants moving about suspiciously near some trucks. He went up to them and noticed the elder boy removing the pins and handing them to the younger. At first witness was under the impression that the boys owned the trucks, but when they left the place and commenced walking away rapidly, he grew suspicious and arrested them.

Defendants stated that the articles were given them by a man to be taken to his house.

Two truck-owners identified the pins and washers as belonging to them.

Mr. Wood sentenced each defendant to six weeks' hard labour and four hours' stocks.

A LITTLE CHILD'S EVIDENCE.

A Chinese was charged with stealing several pieces of clothing from a house in Wellington Street.

Inspector O'Sullivan stated that a little girl who was playing in the cubicle noticed defendant removing the articles from some pegs. She informed her elder brother, who immediately arrested defendant.

A little girl, 9 years of age, said she was quite certain that defendant was the man who stole the jackets.

Defendant informed the Magistrate that he went to the house to see a friend, who had pawned his jacket. When he entered a cubicle he was assaulted and charged with stealing.

Inspector O'Sullivan said that the defendant had two previous convictions against him, and had been banished for five years.

Mr. Wood sentenced defendant to three months' hard labour and four hours' stocks.

A STOWAWAY.

A Chinese had pleaded guilty to being a stowaway on board a steamer from Singapore to Hongkong. He said he was playing on the boat and fell asleep; therefore he did not know that the steamer had started.

The Chief Officer said that the lad was found between some boxes on the forward part of the ship. It had been playing he could have got off at Balan Cotoh, an island five miles away from Singapore, where the boat stopped for an hour. Inspector Gordon said that the lad was a native of Singapore. From the Police point of view, his offence was not as serious as if he had stowed away from Hongkong to Japan or to America. There was not much stowing away between Singapore and Hongkong.

The Magistrate observed that the point was that someone would have to pay the lad's passage back to Singapore.

Inspector Gordon said that perhaps the lad would find work in the Colony.

The Chief Officer said that the cost of the passage was \$12, third-class.

The Magistrate fined the defendant \$25, with the alternative of a fortnight's hard labour.

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**OPIMUM PROSECUTIONS.
CHINESE ENGINEER SENTENCED
TO A YEAR'S HARD LABOUR.**

At the Hongkong Magistracy, yesterday, Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe sentenced Kong Hon, the assistant engineer of the launch *Few On*, to a year's hard labour, on the charge of being in unlawful possession of 700 mals of prepared opium.

Chan Sun, the owner of the launch, was fined \$2,000, with the alternative of 3 months' hard labour, for allowing his launch to be used for the conveyance of the opium.

The case has occupied several hearings, and necessitated a visit by the Magistrate to the launch.

The evidence for the prosecution showed that the opium was found hidden under the boards of the shaft-chamber, while the defence asserted that the parcel had been thrown into the hold by a passenger as soon as the Revenue Officers boarded the launch, which was about to start for Yumati.

When Mr. Wolfe indicated, yesterday, that he found the charges against the assistant engineer and the owner proved, Mr. D. W. Frattman, Superintendent of Exports and Imports, who prosecuted, said he supposed that, in regard to the engineer, the Court would follow the usual procedure of punishing the man in proportion to the quantity of opium found. As regards the owner of the launch, he said that the limit of the fine was \$3,000. It was not often that he was able to bring owners into Court.

In this case the owner had not only provided that his crew were not implicated, but the prosecution had proved that one of the crew was guilty of an offence under the Ordinance. Chan Sun bought the launch about a year ago, and on a previous occasion it had been fined for not stopping when called upon to do so by a Government launch. He submitted that it was a case for a heavy penalty.

That the owner of the launch should have been found guilty of offences against the Ordinance within the space of 10 months showed that he was not the victim of misfortune only.

Mr. E. J. Grist, who defended the accused, pointed out that though it was quite true that the launch had been fined on a previous occasion, it was similarly true that the owner, Chan Sun, did not pay the fine on that occasion. The co-swain had paid that fine out of his own pocket, and the owner had no knowledge whatever of the incident. He submitted that there was no evidence whatever that the owner was negligent, or that he was aware that opium was being carried on the launch. The owner was technically guilty under the Ordinance, because he was responsible for the behaviour of his employees.

Mr. Wolfe having given judgment, as stated above, Mr. Grist gave notice of appeal.

A SCAPEGOAT?

Li Chun was charged with being in possession of 25 mals of Government opium in excess of the quantity allowed.

Mr. Hind, who appeared for the defence, explained that the accused was at the Ming Han Club on Tuesday when he met two friends who asked him to accompany them on a walk. When they were passing Messrs. Wing On & Co.'s premises one of his friends, Chan Lo Fatt, gave him a parcel and asked him to hold it while he went inside the shop for a minute. When he was waiting for the return of his friend he was arrested. He asked to be given an opportunity of finding Chan Lo Fatt, who, if arrested, ought to be charged together with the present defendant. If Chan Lo Fatt were found guilty, then Li Chun would have to be discharged.

The case was remanded. Chief Revenue Officer Wildin said that the defendant would be given an opportunity, in Police custody, of finding his friend.

**A QUARTER OF AN HOUR'S
CHASE.**

A Chinese was charged, on remand, with snatching a purse containing \$113 from another Chinese in Connaught Road on Monday afternoon.

Evidence was given to the effect that complainant, accompanied by a woman and a little boy, was going in the direction of Queen's Road when defendant came up from behind and picked complainant's pocket. An alarm was raised, and defendant ran away. A woman shouted out "Snatcher," and the cry was taken up by several others, all of whom joined in the chase. Defendant was followed by two Chinese detectives through several alleyways in and around Connaught Road for nearly a quarter-of-an-hour before he was arrested.

Defendant denied the charge and stated that he sought police protection because another Chinese wanted to assault him. He informed the detectives, but they did not believe his story and arrested him.

Inspector Brown said that defendant threw the purse into the harbor.

Mr. Wood sentenced defendant to six months' hard labour and four hours' stocks.

**THE WORLD'S INDEPENDENCE
DAY.**

[BY HALL CAINE.]

Seven score years ago the American people brought forth on their great continent, a nation consecrated to liberty and dedicated to the principle that all men were created equal. Then they had many enemies and only one friend. Now they have many friends and only one enemy. Then they were a little handful among the peoples of the earth. Now they are a hundred millions, and their mighty country is the half-brother of the world. And today their kindred, as represented by the sovereigns and statesmen, the soldiers and sailors, the speakers and teachers and writers of many lands, are stretching hands to them from across the sea.

Why are they doing so? Because the principle on which the American nation was founded has been found to be true and has proved itself to be the only one founded has passed through times of fierce testing and has endured. First, her time of separation from the motherland from which she sprang, when ties had to be broken which might never be renewed. Then her time of civil war, with its million of dead (all her own dead), when friend was against friend, brother against brother, and father against son. And now, because America has chosen between peaceful security on her own continent and the perilous cull of justice and humanity on ours.

America came into the war two years after it had begun. The first intoxication of the war fever had not touched her. The delicious exaltation of the early days had left her cold. She had watched the struggle in the old world and seen the bitter fruits of it. She knew how the nations of Europe had suffered, and how the iron had entered into our souls. She had no illusion about the bloody business upon which she was embarking, no mistaken estimate of the price she would have to pay. And yet she came in, calmly, deliberately, without qualm or fear.

Why did she come in? She had no old score to settle; no bad peace to readjust; no territorial or economic advantage to gain. Autocracy was to go to war for a little earth, but democracy have only the lives, the honour, and the welfare of their subjects to fight for, and American subjects on their far-off shores were secure. But liberty had been violated; civilisation had been outraged; the right had been wronged; the weak had been oppressed; the helpless had been injured, and before the iron arm of a merciless tyranny, justice and mercy and charity were being wiped out of the world. If America was to be true to the principle to which she had consecrated her State she had to resist these crimes. Not to resist them was to become accessory before the fact of them. Not to be against the criminal was to be his accomplice. Neutrality itself had become a crime. Therefore America had to fight on the spirit on which she had founded her own nation had to die.

Only for a little while did she hesitate about her duty to step beyond the limits of her own continent. The moral law knows nothing about frontiers. The boundaries of the human heart are wider than the widest empire. At the foot of Calvary there is only one country. The cause of liberty, of justice, and of mercy is the cause of humanity. A wrong done to the least of the nations is a wrong done to all. So America could not shrink in the face of her right and her duty. From the security of her own shores she had to cross the ocean in her strength to protect the helpless and to defend the weak. That was what her strength was given her for—the first and last and only reason why God had made her great.

"A friend loveth at all times, and a brother is born for adversity." On the common ground of adversity, America is now standing by the side of all that is highest and best among the free nations of Europe. In that fact, and its sequel, lies the supreme spiritual compensation of this awful war. Again and again in the agony of our sorrow and loss, and the deep unfathomable mystery of it, we have cried out of our bruised and wounded hearts, "What is God doing in this world of His children?" But now we see. In His inscrutable way He is healing all the old wounds of the nations: He is drawing together the races of men who have been too long sundered; out of the storm of battle He is bringing forth a great brotherhood of His scattered peoples such as the world has never seen before.

"The friends thou hast and their adoption tried, grapple them to thy soul with hooks of steel." Just as war, notwithstanding the brutalities, is creating a new comradeship among the men who are fighting at the front, so that, coming out of every class and condition, all distinctions have disappeared, with the civilian clothes they have taken off and the soldier's uniform they have put on, and nothing remains to the well-to-do man and the workman, the highly-born and the lowly-born, the educated and the illiterate, perhaps the ex-convicts and the vagabonds, except the brotherhood in which they daily face sudden and untimely death, standing shoulder to shoulder in the same trenches, sleeping side by side in the same dug-outs, and thus sharing together the biggest things they can do and give; their duty and their lives, even so the organised barbarity we call war is binding together the civilised nations into a great new spiritual fellowship.

The friendships that are born in misfortune last longer than those that are born in happiness. Let us pray that the fellowship of the free peoples which the war has brought to pass may not end until it has laid the foundations of a lasting peace. With no lower hope than that could we keep our souls alive in the midst of all this suffering. If we had to believe that what we ourselves are going through would have to be gone through again by our children and our grandchildren, who are now living in the fulness of their childish joy, the whole world would be broken-hearted. But our hope is sure, and our expectation will not fail. The way we have still to travel may be steep and hard to our bleeding feet, but God helping us, we will go on. The night has been long and dark, and echoing with cries of pain; but on the forehead of the future we think we see the light of the dawn. And when the day comes we know what it will be. It will be a yet greater day than that of seven score years ago.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

**CITY HALL WORK PARTY.
ACTIVITIES IN AUGUST.**

During the month of August the City Hall Work Party packed the following, and sent one case to Mrs. Barton, Secretary, Red Cross Fund, Rawalpindi, India, and one case to The Red Cross Depot, St. Mark's Buildings, Alexandria, 1 pillow case, 19 dressing-gowns, 64 shirts, 35 vests, 30 suits pyjamas, 27 scrubbers, 91 doz. handkerchiefs, 11 reversible bed-jackets, 14 bed-jackets, 2 pairs slippers, 2 pairs bed-boots, 24 milk covers, 32 eye-bandages, 1 hand-bandage, 17 mosquito nets, 31 shirtings, and 11 maps.

The Wool Department packed 60 pairs of socks, 15 pairs knee-caps, 9 pairs operation socks, 2 white caps, 25 caps and 89 mufflers.

The Mother's Union Work Party contributed 16 vests, 7 shirts, 13 suits pyjamas, 4 bed-jackets, 5 handkerchiefs, 10 pairs socks, 9 helmets, 2 pairs knee-caps, and 16 scrubbers.

The following letters of acknowledgment have been received:

Rawalpindi, July 2nd, 1918.
Dear Mrs. Gutz.—How very kind of you to have again managed to have boxes sent us. We are indeed most grateful, and are greatly looking forward to the cases—your things are so lovely.

What we should be most grateful for are flannel dressing-gowns, and flannel pyjamas. We want those very much, but everything you sent was so useful. Thank you again so much.—Yours sincerely,

(Signed) LILIAN BARTON.

3rd Scottish General Hospital, Glasgow.

Dear Madam.—I am enclosing two picture post-cards, and please note the Hongkong dressing-gowns are in use. They are so useful, and also pretty with the touch of scarlet—I wish the photographs were coloured. The boys are always so surprised to hear of the garments coming from Hongkong.

With very kind regards and grateful thanks to all the workers.—Yours sincerely,

(Signed) N. HARRIS
(Sister-in-Charge)

**SERVICES' ENTERTAINMENT
FUND**

The Treasurer of the above fund (the Rev. F. G. B. Hastings, R.N.) gratefully acknowledges the following contributions for the period ended 2nd September:—

DONATIONS.	
Staff of the Asiatic Pet. Co.	\$ 51
MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTIONS.	
W. J. Pringle	\$ 5
W. C. F.	200
A. Denison	10
H. Hancock	10
H. F. Campbell	10
E. W. Hamilton	5
A. Ritchie (July and August) ..	20
S. J. Chisholm	2
R. E. Sedgewick	10
D. M. Ross	10
H. W. Bird	10
G. S. Archbutt	10
A. Forbes	5
G. E. Stewart	10
J. H. Bricker	5
E. Grant-Smith	5
J. C. Nixon	5
"A Friend"	5
W. Nicholson	10
L. N. Leefe	10
F. A. Wells	5
P. C. Potts	5
P. S. Cassidy	5
M. M. Maas	5
A. E. Crapnell	10
W. A. Butterfield	5
G. M. Young (July and August) ..	20
G. Dambarton	5
D. Landale	10
A. Galloway	5
Ross Thomson	10
\$524	

FREEMASONRY.

A new lodge was consecrated recently at Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen-street, bearing the title Motherland, and numbered 3,861 on the register of the Grand Lodge of England. The lodge, as its name implies, is to form a home for Freemasons of the United Kingdom and those from the Colonies and Dependencies of the British Crown and others of the English-speaking race. The ceremony of consecration was performed by the Grand Secretary of England (Mr. Colville Smith), assisted by Sir Alfred Robbins, Mr. James Stephens, Rev. Dr. Cockrem, Messrs. Granville Grenfell, W. R. Collett, and T. W. Chant. Mr. William Perkins Bull, K.C., was installed first Master, and Sir William Raynor (Dep. Prov. Grand Master, West Yorks), and Mr. F. W. Fell Clark, of Glen Caladh (Prov. Grand Master of Argyll and the Isles) were invested as wardens; Mr. Richard Gill, West Yorks, was elected Treasurer; and Mr. G. W. Jones, Secretary. There was a large attendance of visitors, including Mr. E. D. McLaren, Grand Master of British Columbia; Lord George Hamilton, Prov. Grand Master of Middlesex; and a deputation of ten office-bearers of the Grand Lodge of Scotland, including Sir Henry Dundas, of Armlinton (Substitute Grand Master), the Earl of Stair (Junior Grand Warden), and Mr. David Reid (Grand Secretary).

When America founded on her far-off continent a nation that was consecrated to liberty and dedicated to the equal rights of all, it will be the day of freedom from the shadow of the sword which has darkened the sleep of man for more than a thousand years. It will be the day of liberation from the tyranny of the strong, from the enslavement of the weak, from the subjugation of the silent masses that have shed their blood, age after age, at the feet of the crowned criminals who have sought for nothing but their selfish domination and gained nothing but their guilty glory. It will be the Independence Day of the World.—Daily Telegraph.

**LANE,
CRAWFORD & Co.**

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

LAST TWO

DAYS

OF CLEARANCE

SALE

FURTHER

SWEEPING REDUCTIONS

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

BEFORE

DECIDING UPON ANY ROOF, INVESTIGATE

CERTAIN-TEED

ROOFING.

GUARANTEED

FIRE-RETARDANT

ECONOMICAL

EASY TO LAY

THE MODERN ROOF FOR

MODERN BUILDINGS.

ANDERSEN, MEYER & CO.,

LIMITED,

Hotel Mansions, Missions Building,

HONGKONG.

CANTON.

Wm. Powell Ltd
TELEPHONE 346

JUST RECEIVED:

PRINTED NETS

FOR

DAY AND EVENING GOWNS.

DURABLE AND PRETTY.

SHING KEE CO.

SODA MERCHANTS,

IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS

OF

Caustic Soda, Soda Ash, Muric acid of Ammonia, Silicate of Soda, Refined Bicarbonate of Soda, Mineral Water, and Soda Crystal, Bleaching Powder, Sulphur Acid, sulphate of Ammonia, etc., etc.

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

No. 22, DES VOUX ROAD WEST, HONGKONG

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB.
THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Members will be held in the Club Rooms TO-DAY (THURSDAY), 5th September, 1918, at 5.30 P.M. for the purpose of passing Reports etc. for 1917.
Hongkong, 5th September, 1918. [3383]

THE ASSOCIATION OF EXPORTERS AND DEALERS OF HONGKONG.

A SPECIAL MEETING of Members will be held in HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE ROOM, Chamber Bank Building, TO-MORROW (FRIDAY), 6th instant at 3 P.M. for the purpose of discussing certain proposals suggested by the Rice Association of San Francisco regarding the quality, survey and storage of Rice shipments to U.S.A.
All Rice Exporters who are not Members of the Association are also invited to attend.
By Order, A. B. LOWE,
Acting Secretary.
Hongkong, 4th September, 1918. [3384]

FOR SALE.

ONE unused Underwood 18" Carriage TYPEWRITER of the latest model with tin and rubber cover. Guaranteed in perfect condition, for Sale at Cost Price of \$185. Usual price \$225. Come, \$90.
GUTHRIE,
1, Mosque Street, Hongkong. [2385]

A NEW CHINESE-ENGLISH DICTIONARY.

10,000 Characters; 50,000 Phrases; 850 Pages on Fine Paper. Edited by Dr. V. K. FEE and Woo Kwang-Kien.
List Price, \$8.00.
SPECIAL OFFER TO THE END OF OCTOBER, 1918, \$5.00.

UP-TO-DATE: Chinese viewpoint; Wade's system of romanization; scientific and technical terms; slang, proverbs, maxims, idiomatic and familiar phrases and proper names in Chinese included; characters arranged in indexes according to number of strokes and alphabetically; convenient for the desk or carrying. Send in your order with \$5.00 before it is too late.
COMMERCIAL PRESS, LIMITED, PUBLISHERS. [2386]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "COLOMBIA"
FROM SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS, SHANGHAI AND MANILA.

THE above-mentioned vessel having arrived from the above-mentioned ports consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their cargo will be landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra Basins Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, and stored at consignees' risk.
Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be countersigned.
All broken, damaged and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on MONDAY, the 9th September, at 10 A.M.
All Claims must be presented within a month of the Steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized.
No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 11th Sept., 1918, will be subject to suit.
No fire insurance whatever will be effected. Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.
PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO., J. ORAM SHEPPARD, Acting Agent.
Hongkong, 4th September, 1918. [3388]

ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE.

DURING the SCHOOL year 1918-1919 beginning on MONDAY, 9th September, Classes 8, 7 and 6 will be taught in the New Building, Robinson Road, and Classes 5-1 in the new premises, Kennedy Road, which will also be the residence of the Teachers and Boarders.
BR. AIMAR, Director. [2373]

THE DIOCESAN BOYS' SCHOOL.

NEXT TERM begins on MONDAY, September 9th.
Parents and New Scholars can see the Headmaster on September 7th, from 9 A.M. to 1 P.M.
Rev. W. T. FEATHERSTONE, M.A. (Oxon.), Headmaster. [2373]

NOTICE.

THE BUSINESS hitherto carried on at Nos. 6 and 8, Beaconsfield Arcade of dealing in Sporting Arms and Ammunition under the style or firm name of WILLIAM SCHMIDT & COMPANY will in future be carried on by the undersigned under the style or firm name of "THE HONGKONG SPORTING ARMS AND AMMUNITION STORE."
HENRIETTA BRANCH, Proprietor.
Hongkong, 31st August, 1918. [3370]

INTIMATIONS

THE CHINA-BORNEO CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of THE CHINA-BORNEO COMPANY LIMITED, will be held at the Office of Messrs. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., 13th day of September, 1918, at 11.30 o'clock in the forenoon, when the subject of Resolutions will be proposed as Extraordinary Resolutions, viz.:

- (1) To consider, and if thought fit, approve the draft new Articles which will be submitted to the Meeting. And in the event of the approval thereof, with without modification.
- (2) To consider, and if thought fit, to pass an Extraordinary Resolution to the effect:—That the new Articles already approved by this Meeting and for the purpose of identification thereof subscribed by the Chairman thereof, be and the same are hereby approved, and that such Articles be and they are hereby adopted as the Articles of the Company to the exclusion of and in substitution for all the existing Articles thereof.

Should the above Resolutions be passed by the required majority they will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions to a Second Extraordinary Meeting which will be subsequently convened.

A copy of the new Articles referred to may be inspected by any Shareholder of the said Company at the Company's Office in Hongkong, or at the Office of Messrs. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Solicitors, at the Prince's Building, Victoria, on any week-day between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4 P.M.
Dated this 3rd day of August, 1918.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents. [3387]



NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic, desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person, at the Central Police Station between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or Identification papers. All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1914. Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations. The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

WANTED AT THE PEAK.

NURSE for child 3 years old. European preferred.
Mrs. R. SUTHERLAND,
123, The Peak. [3384]

WAI KEE.

FLAG & SAILMAKER.
No. 123, Des Vaux Road Central.
Top Floor.
HONGKONG.
Telephone No. 1833. [3387]

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET.

RESIDENCE, MOUNTAIN VIEW, PEAK. Electric Light, recently painted and coloured; fine views.
Apply—
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [2378]

TO LET.

A GODOWN. Central District.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd. [3381]

TO LET.

A SHOP in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

KOWLOON MARINE LOT No. 43, suitable for Coal Storage.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd., Alexandra Building. 5000

TO LET.

HOUSES on Shauhen, Canton.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd. [3382]

WANTED.

From 1st November.

SMALL FURNISHED BUNGALOW or FLAT at the Peak or on Higher Levels.
Reply to—
Box No. 2375, Care of "Daily Press" Office. [2375]

INTIMATION

We have just received a fresh consignment of

VIROL

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

TEL. 18.

411

DEATH.
MACKINTOSH.—At 19, Robinson Road, on September 4th, MOLLY BEATRICE, infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. A. MACKINTOSH. [3382]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VAUX ROAD, C. LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 5th SEPTEMBER, 1918.

THE POLICY OF DRIFT.

It is a month now since Mr. F. B. L. BOWLEY drew the attention of the Sanitary Board to the lack of adequate housing accommodation for the different sections of the community, and in the meantime some very valuable contributions have been made to the subject in the columns of the Press. There is a general consensus of opinion that serious overcrowding exists, and that steps should be taken to reduce the evil. The only dissentient voice has been that raised by our contributor, "A European of Moderate Means," who advocates a laissez-faire policy on the part of the Government, and, either ignorant of or indifferent to the teachings of experience, reposes implicit faith in the operation of the law of supply and demand. He sneers at the confusion of ideas from which he thinks those suffer who hold opinions different from his own. "Are we longing," he asks, "for that city of our dreams where every prospect pleases, or do we simply want our rents reduced?" Evidently, he regards the two aims as irreconcilable, but there is no reason why in any scheme of future development designed to relieve the congestion which now exists haphazard methods should be followed. Nor can we accept the implied suggestion that the European and Chinese aspects of the question can be divorced from one another. In our opinion they are interdependent; for example, the higher the cost of living to the labouring classes the higher the cost of building. Again, the pressure of the population in the native quarters of the city of Victoria has led the Chinese to invade the middle levels, which formerly were regarded as a European reservation. In some cases the old tenants have been driven out owing to

their inability to pay the higher rentals offered by the Chinese, who are in the habit of sharing a house amongst several families, and in others they have felt obliged to leave owing to the change in the character of the neighbourhood. They have sought refuge on the Peak, thereby increasing the pressure in that district, where to-day there is hardly a habitable house vacant despite the high rentals demanded. If that is the position when, according to our contributor, "there are, excluding Government servants"—why they should be excluded we cannot imagine—"less than 400 males under forty years of age in the Colony," what will the situation be when the war is over and we receive the influx of Europeans that may reasonably be expected? Not one, we think, that would be met by the erection of thirty or forty semi-detached villas, as our contributor argues, though, of course, every little helps. It is asserted, however, that if there was any great demand for houses amongst Europeans "some enterprising builder would be willing to speculate in a few bricks and mortar." Yet, in another breath we are told that "to build houses and to place them in the open market is obviously no solution. Our imaginary man of moderate means would not be able to secure one because there would be so many others ready and willing to pay a higher rent than he could afford." This is, in truth, curious reasoning from one who sets out to clarify our thoughts in regard to this intricate problem. As a specimen of logic it is about as illuminating as the statement that if the population was not increasing "the fact of building houses and still more houses would tend to reduce rents in time." Of course, if the supply of houses kept pace with the demand rentals would fall, no matter what the increase in the population might be. Even if it be true that houses are being erected at the rate of a thousand a year, it does not prove that the problem of overcrowding is being solved, although it may be evidence of considerable building activity. We are unable, therefore, to agree, in face of the evidence furnished by the high rentals, that it is better "to allow development to take its normal course." That is a policy of drift characteristic of those who have limited their mental horizon for many years to the confines of this Colony. As OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES says, "we need to depolarise our thoughts." Absurd and utopian as our contributor is inclined to regard the views expressed by those who ask for something more enlightened and progressive, it will be noticed that already a Commission has presented a report upon the housing question in Singapore containing a comprehensive series of recommendations, such as the erection of quarters for all coolies employed by public bodies and the granting of substantial financial aid to building societies, which "travel far beyond the modest scheme outlined for Hongkong by Mr. Bowley. Thus encouraged, this Colony, in which the problem is much more difficult than in Singapore owing to the configuration of the land, may be emboldened to address itself to a task that requires courageous handling. So long as people of moderate means are called upon to pay about one-fourth of their incomes in order to obtain a roof above their heads there is need for reform, and although it may be pleaded that "what cannot be cured must be endured," a virile community will prefer to take the converse of that proposition as its motto.

The s.s. *China* sailed from Manila yesterday morning, and is due to arrive here to-morrow (Friday) morning. Two cases of cerebro-spinal fever (2 deaths) and one case of enteric fever (one death) were reported in the Colony on Tuesday. The annual general meeting of members of the Victoria Recreation Club will be held in the Club Rooms to-day (Thursday) at 5.30 p.m. A special meeting of members of the Association of Exporters and Dealers of Hongkong will be held in the Chamber of Commerce room to-morrow (Friday) at 3 p.m. A Chinese amah, employed at the Peak Hotel, has been removed to the Government Civil Hospital suffering from injuries sustained through slipping while walking along the concrete path at the back of the hotel, and falling a distance of fifteen feet.

CORRESPONDENCE. LOCAL PORTUGUESE AND WAR SERVICE

[TO THE EDITOR OF "THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—Anti-German Neutral" (so he camouflages himself) is a good example of the enemy in our midst. Stirring up bad feeling while he sits on the fence is a German game which has been played too often not to be seen through.

If you, Mr. So-called Neutral, are out of the war please get in first and then talk. Employ your letter-writing energy to induce your Government to join this fight and then, if you are on our side, we will concede to you the right to say how things should be.

To my compatriots, a word on this matter of Mr. Jenkin. We have a Consul who is here to safeguard our interests; let us leave his job to him. He is quite capable of doing it. In the meantime, don't write to the papers; leave that to lawyers and "neutrals."

We are in to win this war whether serving in the Defence Corps or the Police Reserve, or awaiting orders from our Government to join up. Ink-slinging won't help.—Yours, etc., JOSE DE GRACA OZORIO.

Hongkong, 4th September, 1918.
[TO THE EDITOR OF "THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—Your Correspondent "Anti-German Neutral" is something of a busybody in regard to the question of Mr. Jenkin's recent blunder against, particularly, the Portuguese.

If he is a neutral I would advise him to sit quietly and enjoy the hospitality of Hongkong, as others do, and not come into the arena of controversy that does not concern him at all. His curiosity as to the actual figures of the local born Portuguese who have gone to the front can only be satisfied by calling at the proper quarters to ascertain. The comparison he made in his letter is ridiculous. He said he would like to see the excitement if conscription was applied to Portuguese British subjects. It is a very easy thing, Mr. Neutral, and you will be puzzled if you see it. Go to the cinema theatres and a new film will be forthcoming to satisfy you.—Yours, ON GUARD.

Hongkong, 3rd September, 1918.
[TO THE EDITOR OF "THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—Will you please allow me space in your valuable columns to point out to your correspondent "Anti-German Neutral" that, as a neutral, he should not interfere with a question which does not concern him.

He asks why the Conscription Bill does not apply to Portuguese British subjects. I would suggest that he puts the question to H.E. the Governor and the members of the Legislative Council or applies to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

In conclusion, I wish to point out to your correspondent that since he is anti-German, he should give up his neutrality and occupy himself fighting for liberty rather than attending to affairs which do not concern him.—Yours faithfully, LIBERDADE.

Hongkong, 4th September, 1918.

[TO THE EDITOR OF "THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—I was greatly pained to see a letter published in the *Hongkong Telegraph*, yesterday, wherein the author makes certain references to an intended action on my part in connection with the remarks which Mr. Jenkin is reported to have made at the presentation to Mr. Wilks.

I consider it very incorrect to refer publicly to anything which I, in my official capacity, have not thought fit to make public, and I shall feel obliged if my nationals will do me the favour of refraining from sending further letters to the Press commenting on the affair.

Requesting the courtesy of your columns for this letter.—I have the honour to be, sir, your obedient servant,

V. M. B. DE SOUSA (Consul for Portugal).
Hongkong, September 4th, 1918.

TYPHOON WARNING.

The following telegram has been received by the American Consulate-General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory:—

10.45 a.m., Sept. 4th.
Cyclone or typhoon E. of Aparri, more than 200 miles distant, moving W.N.W. or N.W.

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."]

THE PRESIDENCY.

Feng Kuo-chang will return to Tientsin after the new President is elected. Fung's family left Peking on the 1st inst. Tsai Sai-chang has announced that he will assume the Presidency, after questions between Fung Kuo-chang and Tuan Chi-jui have been settled.

The Peking Government proposes to order an armistice for a month, and to negotiate peace after the new President is elected.

Li How-ki has reported that the situation in Fukien is very dangerous.

CANTON NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."]

CANTON, September 4th.

ATTACK ON ICHANG.

Tong Kai-yew, the Tschun of Yunan, has reported that troops from six provinces of the South-west have commenced a joint attack on Ichang.

PROPOSED ARMISTICE.

Ng Pui-fu has announced that he and other leaders on the Hunan front have jointly requested the President to issue a proclamation ordering an armistice on various fronts.

SWATOW REPORTS.

Commander Chan Kwang-ming has reported that the Canton forces after capturing Chang Chow, have now taken the Chuen Chow City. Amoy, which is only two hours from Chuen Chow, is being pressed. Li How-ki has gone to Amoy with his army.

It is stated that 19 districts and certain important cities have been captured by the Canton forces in Fukien up to date.

Contributions. It is stated that the Hunan authorities have promised to pay a contribution of about fifty thousand dollars to the Military Government in Canton. Other provinces will have to pay a certain amount. KING-CHOW SUBSIDY.

It is stated that King-chow has been surrounded by troops and gunboats sent from Canton. Supplies for Lung's troops have been cut off.

HOUSE RENT-TAX.

We are informed that the Tschun has ordered the Treasurer to abolish this tax.

MACAO DIOCESE TRUST PROPERTIES.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION GRANTED.

Yesterday the petition was heard by His Honour the Chief Justice (Sir William Rees Davies, K.C.), in Probate Jurisdiction, of the Very Rev. Fr. Jose da Costa Nunes for a grant of letters of administration of the estate of the Very Rev. Dom Joao Paulino d'Almeida e Castro, late Bishop of Macao, who died on February 17th of this year. The properties over which administration was asked for were held by the deceased in trust for the Diocese of Macao and amounted to \$118,345.13.

Mr. C. G. Alabaster (instructed by Mr. Leo d'Almada), who appeared in support of the petition, filed several affidavits, among which was one by the Rev. Fr. A. M. M. Sarmiento, at one time Secretary of the late Bishop. In this affidavit it was stated, *inter alia*, that the properties mentioned are the absolute property of various charitable institutions and fraternities belonging to the Diocese of Macao.

Mr. Alabaster mentioned that the Bishop of Macao had left a will in which he disposed of his private property. The administrator of that will is in the Azores.

His Lordship granted the petition, to be limited only to such properties as were held in trust for the Diocese of Macao.

The water return for the month of August shows that 2,117.04 million gallons were stored in the city and hill district reservoirs, against 1,612.04 million gallons in the corresponding month last year. The consumption per head of the population was 24.3 gallons against 22.2 gallons last year. In the Kowloon gravitation reservoir 352.50 million gallons were stored, the same amount as last year; while the consumption per head was 12.5 gallons against 12.6 gallons last year.

THE WAR.

BRITISH AGAIN OCCUPY LENS. GREATEST BATTLE OF THE WAR IN PROGRESS.

INCOMPARABLE VALOUR OF BRITISH TROOPS.

BATTLE RAGING ON FRENCH FRONT.

AMERICANS BOMBARDING GERMAN POSITIONS.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

LATEST CABLES.

BRITISH FRONT.

CANADIANS OVERCOME FORMIDABLE OBSTACLE.

LONDON, September 3rd.
2.50 p.m.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—Monday's operations south of the Scarpe were completely successful.

The enemy was heavily defeated in prepared defences on the Drocourt-Queant system, with the result that he is retiring this morning along practically the whole of the battle front.

In Monday's battle, besides inflicting heavy losses, we captured about 10,000 prisoners.

Our troops are now advancing, and it is reported we have entered Pronville, Doignies and Bertincourt.

The Canadians showed the greatest skill and courage on Monday by storming the Drocourt-Queant line, which had been perfected during the past 18 months, and provided a most formidable obstacle furnished with every device of modern engineering. The defences here were reinforced to such a degree that on a front of 8,000 yards German divisions were identified.

Undeterred by the strength of the defensive organisation the Canadians, assisted admirably by the English troops on their left, carried all before them.

To the south of the Canadian Corps the English, Scottish and Naval troops of the Seventeenth Corps, under the command of Lieut.-General Sir Charles Fergusson, performed a no less gallant and arduous task in storming the junction of the Drocourt-Queant and Hindenburg systems. These were of the most formidable character, but the troops swept over and around them, encircling Queant from the north.

The result was that this important pivot fell into our hands at nightfall.

The Tank Corps again assisted materially towards the success of the operations.

PLACES IN BRITISH OCCUPATION.

LONDON, September 3rd.
2.15 p.m.

The British this morning advanced to a maximum depth of four miles on a front of 20 miles and occupied Queant, reached west of Buissart, and occupied Pronville, whence the line runs west of Boursies through Doignies, which the British hold, then through Bertincourt and Rocquigny.

The Germans, apparently, are retiring to a new switch-line six miles behind the present one.

The British occupied Wulverghem in Flanders.

They found Lens evacuated by the Germans.

It is confirmed that at least 10,000 prisoners were captured yesterday, but many are not yet counted.

Contrary to expectation the enemy is not reacting heavily with a view of recapturing the Drocourt-Queant line, and a new switch-line runs from Brebiere southward to Moeuvres, joining the Hindenburg Line in the neighbourhood of Graincourt. This line is nothing like as strong as the Drocourt-Queant line. It is too close to Cambrai and Douai to be comfortable for the Germans, and it is doubtful if the Germans will be able to use those towns extensively for transport purposes.

BRITISH TAKE 10,000 PRISONERS.

PARIS, September 3rd.

A semi-official report states that the British yesterday captured no fewer than 10,000 prisoners.

LENS OCCUPIED.

LONDON, September 3rd.
2.05 p.m.

THE BRITISH FORCES HAVE OCCUPIED LENS. A MEMORABLE VICTORY.

LONDON, September 2nd.
11.00 p.m.

Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters, telegraphing this evening, states:—The British attack this morning was conducted by General Horne's and General Byng's armies on a front south of the Scarpe to nearly as far as Queant. This is one of the greatest battles, and there is every reason to hope that it will prove one of the most memorable victories of the war.

The attack was launched at 5.40, after a short but intense bombardment, which was effectual in cutting the wire, and by 7.30 our troops had broken, apparently, right through the famous Drocourt-Queant switch-line, with its fortified system 2,000 yards deep.

We smashed through nearly everywhere along the front of the attack.

Two hours later it was rumoured that groups of our motor machine-gunners were seen upon the bank of the Canal du Nord, which is nearly five miles to the east of the nearest point of the switch-line.

These, of course, were only highly mobile patrols, pushing out to try and seize the bridgeheads and destroy the communications, but if they got so far it proves the success of the opening attack.

TERRIFIC BATTLE IN PROGRESS.

Our success may be summed up by saying that we struck the enemy one of the most smashing and strategically serious blows he has yet received in any one day's fighting.

The enemy made and is still making every effort to check our advance.

The Germans had eight Divisions standing in readiness to meet the blow.

German prisoners, to the number of thousands, are coming in in shoals, including a Staff Officer and several battalion commanders.

We are now not only working behind the Hindenburg Line, but we have gained ground which commands a long stretch of the Line.

ENEMY ON THE QUI VIVE.

LONDON, September 2nd.
11.10 p.m.

That the enemy was on the *qui vive* is shown by the fact that his barrage came down within a minute of the opening of our bombardment. It was very heavy, but was badly directed, and caused great damage among his own men. As our leading waves broke forward many Germans sprang up and came running over with their hands up. Outposts and front-line trenches were cleared with the smallest resistance. A number of tanks started with the infantry, but appear to have gone much faster than the troops, and frequently were seen engaged a long way ahead. That the enemy counted upon the presence of the tanks is shown by the extent of his anti-tank preparations. These, however, did not check the tanks' victorious career.

BRITISH BATTERIES INFLICT TERRIBLE LOSSES.

Our airmen are hampered by bad visibility. Nevertheless, it is reported that German batteries are limbering up and trotting to the rear.

By 11.30 we had reached Cagnicourt, and we were attacking a great concentration of the enemy with machine-gun posts in the Bois-de-Bouche, considerably eastward of Cagnicourt.

Dury was captured, and some of the heaviest fighting occurred on Mont Dury, the slopes of which were honeycombed with defences. A dense mass of Germans was seen debouching from the sunken road near by. Our batteries opened out, inflicting terrible losses.

Our own men were at many places exposed to a terribly severe fire.

The enemy seems to be organising resistance in echelon at a great depth.

INCOMPARABLE HOME AND CANADIAN BATTALIONS.

On the switch-line, the trenches are in the best condition, with plenty of shell-proof shelters. To the rear of the switch-line there are many little woods which are bound to be full of machine-guns.

A great proportion of the prisoners are very young, most dejected and hungry.

A pause of three hours followed the attainment of our first objectives, then the incomparable Home and Canadian battalions resumed the attack. Never have our own men fought more superbly, and as a Canadian officer said, "We went fast, but the English went faster."

The rain has cleared off.

BITTER FIGHTING CONTINUES.

LONDON, September 3rd.
5.40 p.m.

Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters, telegraphing on Tuesday morning, states:—Beyond the Drocourt-Queant line our artillery are already beginning to enfilade the enemy trenches that tail away to the east from the bend at Queant.

Bitter fighting continued after dark and was resumed this morning.

So far the Germans have not attempted by organised counter-attacks to recover the switch-line, probably because they are in too great confusion. Their resistance is mainly confined to trying to stand at most favourable defensive points.

EARLIER CABLES.

ENGLISH AND CANADIAN TROOPS CARRY POWERFUL LINE.

LONDON, September 2nd.
4.40 p.m.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—English and Canadian troops, accompanied by tanks, attacked astride the Arras-Cambrai road and carried on a wide front that portion of the powerful Drocourt-Queant line which lies south of the river Scarpe.

The enemy strongly held trenches and determinedly resisted our advance. This resistance was broken on the whole front, with great enemy losses.

The Canadians captured Dury, Villers-lez-Cagnicourt and Cagnicourt, and are progressing beyond those places.

On the Canadians' left the English fought their way forward north-east of Eterpigny.

English and Scottish troops on the right of the attack advanced beyond Reincourt-lez-Cagnicourt in the direction of Queant and captured many strongly fortified positions, including Moreuil.

In the south we progressed, and in the early afternoon we repulsed a heavy counter-attack launched in great strength eastward of Vaulx-Vraucourt.

ENGLISH TROOPS CAPTURE LE TRANSLOY.

English troops reached the outskirts of Bouigny and captured Villers au Flos. All day there was sharp fighting about Le Transloy, where we repulsed counter-attacks, and English troops captured the village.

Between Sailles and Peronne English and Australian troops drove the enemy from St. Pierre Vaast Wood and captured Allaines and Haute-Allaines.

The Australians drove off, with heavy enemy loss, repeated counter-attacks east and south-east of Peronne.

We captured several thousand prisoners during the day.

Our patrols made progress in the western outskirts of Lens.

We continue to gain ground and are in close contact with the enemy on the Lens front.

AERIAL OPERATIONS.

In improved weather on September 1st, and despite opposition, our aeroplanes took over 1,000 photographs, effected many reconnaissances, and closely maintained contact with the advancing troops.

Our low-fliers all day bombed and machine-gunned the retreating enemy, causing heavy casualties and confusion.

We heavily bombed bridges and railway connections in the enemy back areas.

We destroyed eight aeroplanes and drove down four uncontrorollable, and we set fire to six balloons. Eight British aeroplanes are missing.

Our night-fliers heavily attacked an aerodrome at St. Quentin. Direct hits were observed. One night-flier did not return.

We dropped over 34 tons on anti-aircraft guns on Friday, and brought down a German night-bomber.

THE BRITISH LINE IN FLANDERS.

LONDON, September 2nd.
8.45 p.m.

Reuter's Agency learns that the line in Flanders runs from Voormezele immediately west to Wulverghem, through Neuve Eglise and Steenwerck to east of Estaires and La Couperie.

The German retirement is continuing.

Considerable progress was achieved on the whole of the 23 mile front from the Scarpe to the Somme.

The Drocourt-Queant switch-line is definitely smashed in on a front of six miles. We penetrated it from the western edge of Etain to the western edge of Cagnicourt, thence approaching Queant.

We were still advancing this afternoon. In the south enemy reactions drove us out of Bois-de-Vaulx.

We captured Le Transloy and are advancing upon Rocquigny.

We captured the Government Farm, due east of St. Pierre Vaast, also St. Pierre Vaast Wood, and there is fighting in the villages Moislains and Allaines, north-east of Peronne.

The enemy is heavily counter-attacking between the Scarpe and the Somme.

Seven enemy divisions were located on a seven-mile sector. They are all of good material, judging by the prisoners, who are very numerous.

It was the Canadians who broke in the Drocourt-Queant switch-line.

GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, September 3rd.
1.00 a.m.

A wireless German official report states:—The English gained ground south-east of Arras and south of Peronne.

REVIEW OF THE BATTLE.

LONDON, September 3rd.
5.10 a.m.

Coming close upon the heels of the Australians' victory at Peronne, the English and Canadian feat of smashing the hitherto impregnable Hindenburg Line has aroused the "greatest satisfaction."

Experts express the opinion that perhaps the most shattering blow in the war will be launched with dramatic swiftness at a point so far considered as the strongest part of the line, which is here composed of a multiplex system of trenches as wide as streets, jungles of barbed wire, and numberless nests of machine-guns. If yesterday's success is maintained and followed up Cambrai will be threatened.

Justifying speculation upon the fate of Douai, St. Quentin and La Fere, and possibly a great withdrawal to the Meuse.

The Germans, naturally, will move heaven and earth to stem the English and Canadian torrent, as a widening of the breach will mean the swamping of the German plans, upon which all their strategy and hopes have hitherto been based.

The German Seventeenth Army, under von Buelow, is at present opposing General Horne. Every scrap of available material has been thrown into the field, divisions are bunched together indiscriminately, and tired infantry and dismounted cavalry and clerks and other non-combatants have already been identified among the mass of prisoners. Parts of this army seem already to have been overrun, as prisoners are reported to have been captured at Buissart, near the great German railroad to Marquion.

PRESS TRIBUTE TO DOMINIONS' TROOPS.

All the papers unstintingly praise the Dominion troops and declare that they have at last given the Kaiser abundant cause for uneasiness.

The Times says:—"In the recent notable feats of the Dominions' troops the Canadians have won imperishable fame."

The Daily Telegraph says:—"The fight is the most inspiring message yet received."

The Daily News says:—"The Canadians have shattered the German legend."

The Daily Mail says:—"The nation is filled with pride at the marvellous British Dominions' Army."

The Daily Express says:—"It is puerile for the Germans now to pretend they are merely retiring according to plan."

LATEST CABLES.

FRENCH FRONT.

ARTILLERY FIRING.

PARIS, September 3rd.

A communique states:—There was artillery firing at night-time on the Somme and between the Oise and the Aisne.

Enemy raids in the region of the Vesle and in the Vosges were without result. There was nothing elsewhere.

GREAT FIGHT IN PROGRESS.

LONDON, September 3rd.
3.20 p.m.

Reuter's Correspondent at American Headquarters, telegraphing on Monday night, states:—A great fight was progressing all day north and north-east of Soissons.

The enemy is vigorously defending the Pontroux Plateau, east of the Soissons-Laon railway, also the line to the right along the north bank of the Aisne.

We are bombarding his position from the south and west.

The villages which the enemy hold are burning like vast torches, and fires are spreading through the neighbouring woods.

The enemy drenched our position at mid-day with gas, but a retaliation barrage silenced his guns.

GERMANS CLING DESPERATELY TO SOMME BANK.

LONDON, September 3rd.
12.25 a.m.

Reuter's Correspondent at French Headquarters, telegraphing yesterday afternoon, states:—There was hard fighting all night between Nesle and the Somme, where the Germans are clinging desperately to the river bank.

French attempts to cross the river near Voyennes under Hill 77 were met by very heavy barrages.

We hold the road Rouy-le-Grand to Hill 77, round which height the battle is raging.

EARLIER CABLES.

FRENCH CAPTURE LEUILLY.

PARIS, September 3rd.

A communique states:—Our troops who crossed the Canal du Nord yesterday near Nesle advanced east of the Canal and gained a footing on the western slopes of Hill 72, between the Ailette and the Aisne.

We continued to advance on the plateau east of Crecy au Mont and Juvigny and captured Leuilly and Ternynson, despite furious resistance, and also advanced north of Crouy.

Many places behind the German lines were heavily bombed.

IMPORTANT FRENCH ADVANCE.

LONDON, September 3rd.
5.10 a.m.

Reuter's Correspondent at French Headquarters, telegraphing last night, says:—General Mangin's advance between the Ailette and the Aisne is most important. It has reached the Ailette Canal at Nortie and Bethancourt and also advanced a mile south of the Leuilly line.

It now passes the plateau of Bethancourt, north of the Crouy-Soissons-Mauberge road. The centre of the plateau has been cleared of the enemy.

Great fires were observed in the region of the Vaux Aillon Valley, north of Lauffaux, probably on enemy dumps.

The enemy is being gradually thrown back on Chemin-des-dames.

Tanks and aeroplanes were most prominent in the battle.

The enemy on General Debene's front continues to cling to positions on the Somme between Epinancourt and Voyennes, the French at Hill 77 meeting with very heavy machine-gunning. At Voyennes our progress continues towards Crouy.

AMERICANS CAPTURE HEIGHT.

LONDON, September 3rd.
3.15 a.m.

An American communique states:—We advanced north of the Aisne, despite strong resistance, and took the height of Ternynson.

On September 1st we captured 573 prisoners, two guns, and 73 machine-guns.

GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, September 3rd.
1.00 a.m.

A wireless German official report states:—The French attacked this afternoon between the Oise and the Aisne.

NEW ENEMY RETREAT PREDICTED.

PARIS, September 2nd.

A Havas message says:—On the French front a situation is rapidly being created, the important consequences of which will soon appear. General Ludendorff by his retreat is rendering troops available by evacuating even unattacked places. This will break up his defence and inevitably force a new retreat.

The widening of the Peronne-Noyon and Ailette bridgeheads is assuming a dangerous nature for the German positions on the water line of Arras, Soissons and Rheims.

The following figures show the importance of the results:—From July 15th till August 31st, the Allies captured 128,300 prisoners, including 2,674 officers, 2,069 guns, 1,734 *minenwerfer*, 13,789 machine-guns, and considerable quantities of ammunition and supplies of all sorts.

THE TRUTH LEAKING OUT IN GERMANY.

AMSTERDAM, September 3rd.

The *Frankfurter Zeitung* admits that the people of Germany are beginning more and more to perceive that the war cannot be ended by arms alone, and that Count Hertling no longer cherishes illusions of peace by victory.

Russian Front.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

ALLIED TROOPS CAPTURE A POSITION.

LONDON, September 3rd.
3.30 p.m.

A British North Russia official report states:—The Allies, including Russian troops, on August 31st, captured a position north of Obzorskaya, 75 miles south of Archangel, and repulsed a counter-attack, with heavy losses.

We are pushing on towards Obzorskaya. Our armoured-train guns were very effective in the fighting.

The Bulgarians.

EARLIER CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

OPERATIONS IN THE BALKANS.

ENEMY SALIENT CAPTURED.

LONDON, September 2nd.

A British Salonika official report states:—We captured the salient north of Arerakmo and west of the Vardar.

Aerial Activities.

EARLIER CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

ATTACK ON ENEMY AERODROME.

LONDON, September 3rd.

The Air Ministry reports:—Our aeroplanes yesterday morning attacked the Buhl aerodrome. Very good results were obtained. Many direct hits were observed on the hangars and a hostile aeroplane on the ground was destroyed.

Naval Activities.

EARLIER CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

SPAIN CONFISCATES GERMAN STRAMER.

PARIS, September 2nd.

A Havas message states:—In consequence of the recent torpedoing of a Spanish steamer, the Madrid Government has ordered the confiscation of one of the German vessels interned in a Spanish port. The Madrid papers applaud the Ministerial determination.

(Continued on Page 6.)

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